

The Compiler.



OUR FLAG!

The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

R. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

GUTTYSBURG, PA.
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1863.

INLAND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The bill to charter the Inland Telegraph Company has passed both branches of the Legislature. The first section provides that David Wills, Joe B. Danner, Henry A. Stable, George Arnold, and R. G. McCreary, of Gettysburg; A. W. Michelberger and Henry Wirt, of Hanover, Wm. McLellan, J. Allison Eyster, and George W. Brewster, of Chambersburg; Wm. P. Schell and Alexander King, of Bedford, and Wm. M. Lillard, of Pittsburgh, and their associates, stockholders, &c., be constituted a body politic for constructing a Telegraph line from the Hanover Junction, in York county, through the boroughs of Hanover, Gettysburg, Chambersburg, Bedford and Somerset, to Pittsburgh, and from that point to the Ohio State line, under the style of the Inland Telegraph Company, with power to sell, declare dividends, &c.

The second section makes the capital stock \$200,000, divided into 4000 shares of \$50 each.

The third section provides that "said corporation shall have power to connect by contract with other persons or corporations, having other telegraphic lines within or out of this State, for the purposes aforesaid, and it may also form a union with any company or companies or associations now incorporated, or that may hereafter be incorporated by this Commonwealth, of any other State, so that the stock of said companies may constitute a common stock, upon such terms and conditions as the said companies or associations respectively shall agree upon, and that as soon as such union shall be effected and a true copy of the agreement made for that purpose, duly certified under the corporate seal of said companies, shall have been filed in the office of the Secretary of this Commonwealth, the stockholders of said companies shall become one body corporate and politic, under such name and style, as they shall adopt, and agree upon and embody in their certificate, with all the rights and privileges incident to a corporation, and with all the rights, powers and privileges which by virtue of this act are vested in the company hereby incorporated."

The fourth section authorizes the purchase of connecting or side lines.

The fifth section provides for the election of a President and six Directors within one year.

Section sixth, fixes the time for the elections on the first Tuesday of October.

Section seventh gives each share of stock a vote.

Section eighth authorizes the construction of works, edifices, fixtures and structures along and across turnpikes, highways, waters and lands, with proper compensation to owners.

Section ninth provides that all differences in regard to damages to lands, &c., be adjusted in accordance with the general railroad act.

A meeting of the corporators will take place in Gettysburg, in May next, for the purpose of organization.

CONNECTICUT,

This State has, as usual, gone for the Abolitionists, but by a much smaller majority than last year's. Buckingham is elected Governor over Seymour by probably 2,500 majority. Last year it was 9,148. The Abolitionists elect three members of Congress—Henry C. Deming in the First district, Augustus Bandage in the Third, and John H. Hubbard in the Fourth. The Democrats elect one member, James E. English, in the Second district. The Democracy of Connecticut have made a good fight, under all the circumstances, against the whole power of the administration concentrated against them—a glorious fight. They did all they could, and more we did not expect.

Had there been "fair play" the Democrats would have carried the State. The following paragraph deserves to be pondered by all fair-minded men:

"A correspondent of the Hartford Times states the fact that Carver Hospital, in Washington, Dr. Storrs permitted any soldier fit to travel, to go home to Connecticut to vote, provided he promised to vote for Buckingham; but Democrats were not allowed to go at all!"

Wisconsin.—The returns of the election in Wisconsin indicates the success of Judge Coffren, Democrat, to the Supreme Bench.

Ohio.—The returns of the spring election in Ohio thus far are highly favorable to the Democrats.

Our friends may rely upon it that Pennsylvania is overwhelmingly and unchangeably Democratic. We have watched the spring election returns, in the various counties, with the closest care, and have no hesitation in predicting that the Abolitionists will be in a minority at the next fall election by 50,000 at least. The change in public sentiment is astounding—or, rather would be, if there was not so much cause for it.—*Erie Observer.*

Making it Practical.—The Journal of Commerce says it is proposed to insert in the pledge of the Loyal Union League, which has been circulated, the additional clause, "and we further agree that if drafted, we will go into the army in person, instead of paying the \$300 authorized for exemption."

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue reports that there are three thousand eight hundred and eighty-two persons employed, in collecting the national tax. Quite an army of office holders, who, as long as they are making money out of the Administration, are "unconditional" in support of it. Their "loyalty" is well paid for.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

The *Age*, in the following article, drives the nail and clinches it:

Napoleon heard the French people incapable of self-government, as long as they persevered in the habit of considering every question which affects the foreign or domestic policy of the country, as involving a change of rulers. In this manner, he said, no parliamentary opposition can be organized without threatening the existing government, be it of republicans, royal or imperial.

The disposition to secure power at home had too often trifled with the true welfare and dignity of the country. Statesmanship had been sacrificed to political intrigue, until the people, who plainly saw that they were but the playthings of ambitious demagogues, willingly surrendered to a single man capable of introducing order and system into the deranged machinery of the state.

We must take care not to fall into the same error. The *Presidential question*, with us, threatens to take the place of the dynastic quarrels of France, and, if the foresight and virtue of the American people do not guard against it, may yet lead to the establishment, for an indefinite period, of the one-man power. Let us see what the *Presidential question* has done for us since the advent of Mr. Lincoln—but how has it been controlling the question of peace or war, and what effect it is at this moment producing on every measure proposed or adopted by the Administration.

The Republicans, after opposing the Democratic party for a number of years, finding that they alone could not elect a President, struck hands with the Abolitionists, who, as the price of their alliance, claimed the Chief Magistracy for Mr. Lincoln. The *Presidential question* overrode principle; the majority surrendered to a small but active minority.

When the election of Mr. Lincoln threatened to cause the dissolution of the Union, a worthy and experienced statesman proposed what, after him, was called the Critenden Compromise, and which, had it been adopted in form, as it had been by the hearts of an immense majority of the people, would have prevented civil war. But it was thought that the passage of the Compromise would give the Democrats the next President, and it was voted down. Peace was sacrificed to the *Presidential question*.

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When the *Peace Conference*, terms of arrangement were again proposed and discussed; but they were all rejected, because the party in power feared that their adoption might affect the next Presidency.

Actual hostilities, they reasoned, would

arresting anybody; without having occasion to try anybody for treason; without

insurrection, beyond what the Abolition fanatics created; without civil war, and

with such general prosperity and happiness that three millions of people, under

auspices, grew up to thirty millions, with

power and empire extended from the At-

antic to the Pacific, and with glory and

honor all over the globe. This party

is now the only Union League party left,

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ment, and in a very short time, was

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admitted to bail to appear before the court

of Fairfield County in June next. It will

be remembered that Dr. Olds, a leading

Democrat of Fairfield County, was arrested

by the United States Marshal under the

martial law proclamation of the President,

at the instance of Governor Tread, carried to

Washington and confined in prison there

for some time, when like others, he was

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Woodruff made a speech at a "Union

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fessed that the "League's" object is to carry

the coming elections, and to organize so

as to carry them to bloodshed if necessary."

TRUE TO THE LETTER.

The Boston *Post* truly says: "We have never heard of a Democrat proposing peace upon any terms—never have heard except upon condition of the supremacy of the Constitution, the restoration of the Union and the acknowledgment of the General Government by thirty-four States. The only proposition for the immediate cessation of hostilities and 'peace upon the best attainable terms' comes from the Radical Republicans. The truth of the matter is, the radicals are the only disunionists at the North; and to cover up their hypocrisy, they endeavor to divert attention from their falsehoods by nicknaming the Democrats 'Copperheads,' and calling for their blood, as Cassius M. Clay did in desiring the execution of Horatio Seymour and ex-Governor Wright at the Brooklyn meeting, who said all who opposed the policy of the present administration should have their heads cut off, and as Gov. Blair, of Michigan, did in expressing a wish to import guillotines. To all of this we can offer no better comment than to adopt the words of a contemporary:

"* * * The radical would fain provoke the Democrats into a revolution so as to get an excuse for the establishment of a new nation, and to get rid of the one-man power. Let us see what the *Presidential question* has done for us since the advent of Mr. Lincoln—but how has it been controlling the question of peace or war, and what effect it is at this moment producing on every measure proposed or adopted by the Administration.

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the coming elections, and to organize so

as to carry them to bloodshed if necessary."

We do not know whether our command-

ing generals and admirals are ambitious;

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.
Flow. 6 25 to 6 50
Rye Flour..... 1 50 to 1 60
White Wheat..... 1 40 to 1 50
Red Wheat..... 1 40 to 1 50
Corns..... 1 40 to 1 50
Rye..... 1 40 to 1 50
Oats..... 1 40 to 1 50
Buckwheat..... 1 40 to 1 50
Cloverseed..... 1 40 to 1 50
Timothy Seed..... 2 00 to 2 25
Flax Seed..... 2 00 to 2 25
Flax Seed, finer of Paris..... 2 00 to 2 25
Hemp Ground, per bag..... 2 40
Pork..... 5 50

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.
Flour, 6 87 to 7 00
Wheat..... 1 50 to 2 00
Barley..... L. 63 to 1 10
Corn..... 1 40 to 1 50
Oats..... 1 40 to 1 50
Cayenne Seed..... 5 25 to 5 75
Timothy Seed..... 2 00 to 2 50
Beef Cattle, per hundred..... L. 8 00 to 13 50
Hogs, per hundred..... 8 00 to 9 00
Hay..... 21 to 22 50
Whiskey..... 48 to 49
Gano, Peruvian, per ton..... 92 00

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.
Flour, from wagons..... 6 25
Wheat..... 1 50 to 1 60
Rye..... 95
Oats..... 70
Clover Seed..... 5 00
Timothy Seed..... 2 00 to 2 50
Beef Cattle, per hundred..... L. 8 00 to 13 50
Hogs, per hundred..... 8 00 to 9 00
Hay..... 21 to 22 50
Whiskey..... 48 to 49
Gano, Peruvian, per ton..... 92 00

NOTICE to Tax-payers.

NOTICE is hereby given that the County Commissioners will make an ABATEMENT OF FIVE PER CENT. upon all State, County and Special taxes, assessed for the year 1863 that shall be paid to the West, offered at Private Sale, HIS FARM, situated in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, on the new State road from Gettysburg to Hanover, about 6 miles from the latter place, adjoining lands of Peter Smith, Peter Hembrough, and others, containing 48 Acres, or more, or less, of excellent farming land—about 10 acres are first-mondain.

The subscriber, desiring to remove to the West, offers his property for sale, on terms of payment before the date due, and make such abatements as all persons paying or before said day, and pay the same to the County Treasurer, otherwise no abatement will be made. By order of the Commissioners, J. M. WALTER, Clerk.

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst., by Rev. A. Estick, Mr. SOLOMON BAKER to Miss SUSAN R. BROWN, both of Freedomsburg, Adams County.

On the 31st ult., by Rev. P. R. At the house of the bride's father, near Heidelberg, Mr. JOHN F. HOUCK to Miss HANNAH M. FIDLER.

On the 19th ult., by Rev. S. Henry, Mr. MICHAEL KERNER to Mrs. CAROLINE BUNNELL, both of Hanover.

On the 8th ult., at the Evangelical Lutheran Parsonage, Littlestown, by Rev. H. Henry, Mr. GEORGE FREDERICK BAUMHORN to Miss ELIZA ANN FEESER, both of Carroll Co., Md.

On the 28th ult., at the same place, by the same, Mr. JACOB YINGLING to Miss ELIZABETH COLLINS.

Tuesday, 16th inst., by Rev. Geo. Berkemeyer, Mr. ZACHARIE LEANDER BIGGS, of Carroll county, Md., to Miss JOSEPHINE LINN, of Franklin township.

DIED.

Obituary notices 3 cents per line for all over four lines—easy to accompany notice.

On the 20th ult., in Petersburgh, Mrs. CATHARINE CARLISI, in the 60th year of her age.

On the 20th ult., of scarlet fever, MAGGIE C., daughter of Thomas Elshaeffer, aged 6 years 10 months and 7 days.

On the 25th ult., in Littlestown, GORDIAN'S ANASTASIA WILKEIT, aged 1 year 19 months and 15 days.

On the 30th ult., EILEEN JANE, daughter of Jacob Saenger, aged 1 year 2 months and 20 days.

On the 14th ult., MOSES FICKES, aged 23 years 7 months and 15 days.

On the 16th ult., of March, in Mountpleasant township, MARIA BARBARA, wife of Abram Tawzer, aged 20 years and 7 days.

On the 1st ult., Mrs. CATHARINE, wife of Daniel Bruegh, deceased, aged 40 years 6 months and 14 days.

On the 21st ult., of congestion of the brain, SAMUEL LITTLE, of Cumberland townships, aged 30 years and 25 days.

On the 21st ult., in ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA, daughter of Jacob and Lydia Anna Bachelder, aged 20 years and 26 days.

On the 24th ult., in Adams county, SARAH C. KEEFER, aged 1 year 7 months and 24 days.

On the 26th ult., in Adams co., EPHRAIM THAITMAN, aged 19 years 9 months and 11 days.

In Hagerstown, on the 23d ult., Mrs. LUCINDA M. NAYLOR, wife of John W. Taylor, and daughter of Gen. Deuter, aged 27 years 7 months and 3 days.

In Springettsbury township, Campobello co., on the 30th ult., of pneumonia, Mr. JOHN FEIRRE, citizen of Adams county, aged 73 years and 23 days.

On Saturday last, in Cumberland township, SUSAN CAUDLE, daughter of Isaac Lee, aged 1 year 3 months and 27 days.

On the 6th ult., of April, 1863, MARGARET C. HALL, widow of Thomas J. and Anna B. Hall, aged 30 years and 11 months.

And a 9th Father, glorified in the sight of his own self, with the glory which I had with three before the world was—John Chapman, 232, Ver. v.

Notice.

IN accordance with the provisions of the 4th section of an Act to Incorporate the York and Turnpike Company, notice is hereby given to the Corporators named in said Act and their Stockholders in the Corporation, that there will be a meeting of the said Corporation, body, at the Frankish House, the brush of Gettysburg, on THURSDAY the 27th day of MAY next (A. D. 1863) at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of choosing a President and six Directors, for the management of the affairs of said Corporation.

DAVID WILLS,
JOEL B. DANIER,
HENRY J. STAHL,
GEORGE ARNOLD,
D. G. MCNEARY.

April 13, 1863. 3c.

Notice.

ELIZABETH DIEHL'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth Diehl, late of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

A. K. STONER, Executor.

April 13, 1863. 6c.

Notice.

MOSES FICKES' ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Moses Fickes, late of Hagerstown township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN FICKES, Adm'r.

April 13, 1863. 6c.

Notice.

THE undersigned would inform the public that, having disposed of some of his land, he will hereafter give his whole time to his business, that of BOOT AND SHOE MAKING. He is prepared to turn out work as promptly as can reasonably be expected, and warrants good work—he makes none other. His location is in Cumberland township, on the new Turnpike road, half a mile from the mill. He will endeavor to deserve and hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JAY COOK,
Subscription Agent,

No. 114 S. THIRD St., Philadelphia.

April 13, 1863. 3c.

House and Lot.

WITH STABLE, FOR RENT.—Est. M. & W. McCLEAN, April 13, 1863. At my Attorney.

Wall Paper!

A LARGE variety of patterns, of the latest and most desirable styles, many of which are being sold at the old prices. Call and see them at

McILHENY'S.

April 13, 1863. 3c.

A Problem.

FOR THE LADIES.—Sent free of charge.—Address "PROBLEM," Box 942, P. O. Philadelphia, Pa. [April 6, '63. 3c]

LADIES, if you wish to see a splendid assortment of Shoes and Garters, call on McILHENY'S.

SHAKERS, the neatest and best assortment in town, at McILHENY'S.

HATS.—Do you want a nice "Joe Hooker" Hat? Call at McILHENY'S.

WEST-KATE Eight-day, Thirty-hour and Alarm Clocks, cheap at PICKINGS.

100,000 Bushels Wheat

WANTED.—The highest market price in grain, will always be paid for GRAIN, SEED AND HOUSEHOLD.

HOLLINGER'S WAREHOUSE, at the old stand lately occupied by Dr. W. Brinkhoff & Co., where all kinds of GUANO, PLASTER, SALT, FISH & GROCERIES, can be had wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices for cash.—Call and examine for yourselves.

[April 13, 1863. 3c.]

1863. Spring Styles 1863.

R. F. McILHENY,

1863. Spring Styles 1

Local & General.

Advertisements.

JACKSON DEMOCRACY.

It will be remembered that Andrew Jackson was President of the United States when the fire of Seession was first stoked by South Carolina. He suppressed the Rebellion in short order; he did it, too, inside of the Constitution; and he never believed it necessary to go beyond this instrument to meet any emergency that might arise. Speaking of the powers of the General Government, he says, in his farewell address:

"Its legitimate authority is abundantly sufficient for all the purposes for which it was created; and its powers being expressly enumerated, there can be no justification for claiming anything beyond them. Every attempt to extend our power beyond these limits, is simply and firmly opposed. For us, we can always, with the other measures still more mischievous, and if the principle of constructive powers, or supposed advantages, or temporary circumstances, shall ever be permitted to justify the assumption of a power not given by the Constitution, the General Government will before long absorb all the powers of legislation, and you will have, in effect, but one consolidated government. From the extent of our territory, its diversified interests, different political habits, and different institutions, such a consolidated government would be wholly inadequate to watch over and protect its interests; and every friend of free institutions should be always prepared to maintain unimpaired, and in full vigor, the rights and sovereignty of the States, and to confine the action of the General Government strictly to the sphere of its appropriate duties."

If the Constitution was good enough for our fathers, it ought to be good enough for us; and if its legitimate authority was abundant, it is sufficient to suppress insurrection and thwart secession in the days of Andrew Jackson, it ought to be so in the days of Abraham Lincoln. The fault cannot be in the scope of "its legitimate authority," but in him who attempts to wield it. The Constitution is still the same—not a provision annulled—not a power weakened; but Abraham Lincoln is not Andrew Jackson. That is "what's the matter."—So says the *Valley Spy*, and so say we.

The *Valley Spy* is perfectly right in its judgment that the soldiers of the Confederacy must be held responsible for the damage to the property which enables the fact that a regular organization of home thieves exists in the army.—*Chicago Tribune*.

We should think that was somewhat of a reflection upon the aims to charge that a regular organization of home thieves existed in the army, which makes the charge, is a very delicate and offensive Abolition print. If a Democratic paper had used this language, it would have been made to excite the prejudices of the soldiers against the Confederacy.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

Yes, for less offenses than this the soldiers have been invoked to mob and destroy Democratic printing offices, and for less offenses, in some instances they have done it. But suppose the charge of the *Abolition Tribune* to be true, is it to be wondered at that the army will take some small punishment for the plunder? They are not far off at a great distance from the people of the rebellion who occupy civil positions high and low, from the grade of cabinet ministers down to the lowest grades known. What signifies the stealing of a few government horses to the wholesale plunder of millions by uncle Sam's civil pets? There is only this difference—the soldier who steals a horse is considered a rascal and, if detected, is severely punished, while the Cabinet Secretary, the contractors, ship brokers, or transportation agents who gobble down millions, are never punished.—The soldiers, after all, are plauded, respected, courted, and rewarded with fresh opportunities to gobble down more.—That's the difference between a petty army horse-thief and a high civilian who plunders like an accomplished gentleman on a magnificent scale.—*Partial & Union*.

WHAT IS THE DUTY OF CONSERVATIVE MEN?

We answer in a few words: To save what the Union of the North and South. This can only be done by aiding the Democratic party in arresting the mad career of the radicals and Abolitionists. It is the policy pursued by a Radical Congress, and forced on the timidly of a weak and inexperienced President, that has divided the North and invited the South to a desperate separation. The purpose for which the war was originally waged—to restore the Union and to enforce obedience to the Constitution, has been lost sight of, and the cause for the separation of the two sections, this the Democrats and conservative men, who rushed to the support of Mr. Lincoln at the beginning of the war, did not bargain for their enmity, in a noble cause, and never countenanced fighting with other than constitutional weapons.

The policy pursued by the radicals degrades the North to an equality of crime with the South. In abandoning the Constitution, both the North and the South are now in debt to the supremacy of the South and fall into their old-time inspiration to establish new political relations and new constitutions. In a war for such ends, the South cannot but have the advantage of unity of purpose. The rebels fight for life and property, for the social relations with which they entered the Union, and which they cannot surrender without disgrace when asked to do so at the point of the bayonet. In the North, on the contrary, the Abolitionists are a well-ascertained minority, and it is the knowledge of this fact that induces them to make a mere fiction to justify the war, and to find support of their unconstitutional measures so hateful to all thinking and law-abiding men. The radicals who have now hold of the administration and who pride to subjugate the North for the purpose of conquering the South, cannot hope for that unanimity which alone can give strength to the greatest national cause. A war for partisan purposes leaves the masses cold and indifferent; and the enthusiasm which is to be kindled by pro-Yankee speeches, is to be quelled by anti-Southern ones.

John C. Jones' old gentleman, who now presides over this great nation, wants to round the North to a united effort, let him abandon the policy which has deprived him of the hearty support of the people. Let him stop the infamous arrests by provost-guards, abolish the military tribunals which have insulted and disgraced our ordinary courts of justice, dismiss the Abolitionists and radicals from all their posts, and end the rebellion in a good sense of the country. If the President will do that, all may yet be safe. But if he distrusts the people, and adheres to the course which we are willing to believe, has been forced upon him by a reckless faction, then let the conservatives and Constitutional Republicans join the Democratic party in all forthcoming elections, as put at least a legal term to the mismanagement of the war, and the destruction of our free institutions.

As the case now stands, the only hope, but the most partial, is to press on the spirit of unanimity which is necessary to success, as it is the Democratic party alone which can negotiate a honorable peace. The South, it is proposed to lay down their arms, will never negotiate with the Wendell Phillips, the Beechers, the Greeleys, &c., and these latter wretches have no other watch-word than "Liberty to the slave, or death to the Union." What, then, can save the Union but the union of the conservatives with the Democrats?—*The Age*.

The Danville *Intelligencer* says: "The Abolition administration men who are continually prating of their love for the soldiers, had a fine opportunity to prove the truth of their professions at the recent election in this borough. A returned soldier, Mr. James Auld, who formerly belonged to the Army Guards, and who passed through all the trials and difficulties of the campaign on the Peninsula, under Gen. McClellan, and who was forced to resign from the army broken down in health, ran for the office of High Constable of the borough of Danville. Not even honest minded men who pass faith in professors expect to see these Abolitionists voting to their side in this instance in the cause of their country. Did they not? Not a soul of them! The only votes I did receive were from Democrats."

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Faheystocks and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating Warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other Western States. Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, No. 21, '63.

E. D. Bushley,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language. Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Fornay's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 26, 1863.

A. M. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office at the Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa.

[Oct. 3, 1863.]

Professional Card.

HAVING previously announced our association together as practitioners of medicine, we now state that, up and after this time, we will enter into an equal and permanent partnership. We will give mutual aid, and combine attention to our professional studies, and endeavor, finding time, to satisfy the popular Patent Medicines, together with a selection of pure WIFES, BRANDIES and WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, always on hand. In a word, my stock contains everything usually found in a first-class store of this description.

A large supply of fresh Drugs has been received, and others are arriving, which I am offered to sell at a large discount, and at the lowest rates. My Medicines have all been examined under my personal inspection and supervision from the most reliable houses. I can therefore not only recommend them as pure and fresh, but can sell them cheap.

N. B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the treatment of all chronic diseases.

—ADVICE & CURE AT 50 CENTS.

May 12, 1862. u.

S. G. Kinzer, M. D.

March 2, 1863. 3m.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

At his office, No. 12, Gettysburg, (near the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Pickings' store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call.) PRACTICES: Drs. Horner, C. P. Frazer, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stever.

Gettysburg, April 11, 1863.

Bastross & Peters

PAY the highest cash prices for all kinds of GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, &c., at the Brick Warehouse in New Oxford.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail—also, LEMON, EGAL GUANO, PLASTER, &c.

April 28, 1862. 1y.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

PRESSED AND JAPANESE WARE, &c., and will always be ready to repair, REPAIRING, ROOFING and SPOTTING.

also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render all services.

Government house to the wholesale plunder of millions by uncle Sam's civil pets?

There is only this difference—the soldier who steals a horse is considered a rascal and, if detected, is severely punished, while the Cabinet Secretary, the contractors, ship brokers, or transportation agents who gobble down millions, are never punished.—The soldiers, after all, are plauded, respected, courted, and rewarded with fresh opportunities to gobble down more.—That's the difference between a petty army horse-thief and a high civilian who plunders like an accomplished gentleman on a magnificent scale.—*Partial & Union*.

Removal.—Tin Ware.

THE undersigned has removed his Tinning establishment, near the Diamond, in Chambersburg street, adjoining A. D. Buehler's Drug Store—a very central location. He continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, every variety of TIN-WARE.

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Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Male Sex, and of the Nervous System.

DRUGS employed in the Dispensary sent to the affected in sealed letters, envelopes, free of charge. Two of three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 16, 1862. ly.

Removals.

REndered, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, the only removals that can be made.

He commences the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Weller's Hotel, where he will try to deserve the confidence of the public.

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